

# Richmond Times-Dispatch

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On matters of importance in  
city, State and nation, you need  
but read  
THE TIMES-DISPATCH

## VETERANS RE-ELECT GEN. BENNETT H. YOUNG; NEXT REUNION TO BE HELD AT BIRMINGHAM

### BERNSTORFF TOLD HIS COUNTRY MUST KEEP WITHIN LAW

Ambassador Sees President,  
but Fails to Alter Latter's  
Determination.

### NOTE OF INQUIRY WILL GO FORWARD THIS WEEK

Kaiser's Envoy Is Hopeful of  
Paving Way to Better  
Understanding.

### INTERVIEW IS VERY CORDIAL

Official and Diplomatic Circles Are  
Divided as to Effect of  
Conference.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—President Wilson emphasized in an informal talk with Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, to-day the intense feeling of the American people over the sinking of the Lusitania and other violations of American rights on the high seas, and impressed on him that the United States would insist on an adherence by Germany to the accepted principles of international law as they affect neutrals.

No announcements were made after the conference, which had been arranged at the ambassador's request, but it was stated authoritatively that there would be no change in the plan to send in response to the German reply to the Lusitania note an inquiry to ascertain definitely whether the imperial government will abide by international law or follow its own rules of maritime warfare.

### ON RETURN TO EMBASSY

In twenty minutes' conversation, the President and the ambassador exchanged views on the delicate situation which has arisen in the relations between the United States and Germany. Their meeting was cordial, their conversation friendly, and they discussed fundamentals, and not details. Count von Bernstorff later told friends that the interview had been satisfactory, and that the President had spoken clearly and frankly. The ambassador felt hopeful when he returned to his embassy. He believed the report which he prepared for transmission to Berlin would enlighten the German Foreign Office on the true state of the American government's opinion and pave the way to a better understanding.

In official and diplomatic quarters opinion was divided as to the effect of the conference. Some thought it would be beneficial and bring from Germany a conciliatory reply to the next American communication. Others pointed out that the German ambassador similarly was hopeful when President Wilson's note of May 13 was dispatched, and that he recommended several methods to the German Foreign Office of meeting the American position satisfactorily. It is an open secret in diplomatic quarters, however, that the ambassador's suggestions were not followed then, and speculation was widespread as to what influence his communication of to-day—expressing, as it did, the viewpoint of the President himself—might have on his government.

### HE WILL BE ASSISTED IN TRANSMITTING MESSAGE

In view of the difficulties which the embassy has experienced in communicating with Berlin on account of the cutting of cables, it is understood the President granted a request of the ambassador that the United States assist him in transmitting his messages concerning the delicate situation that has arisen. The ambassador's report of his talk with the President will be sent in code through the State Department, and will be delivered by Ambassador Gerard.

The conference at the White House was the outstanding development of the day in the international situation. The President is understood to have explained the American government's position and to have reiterated that it was based on legality. It is believed the ambassador was told that if the German government could conduct its submarine warfare in accordance with the dictates of humanity, in a way that would not endanger the lives and property of neutrals, there would be no objection to the use of underwater craft as a commerce destroyer. The exercise of the right of visit and search, however, the President is said to have explained, would be insisted on when submarines encounter unarmed merchantmen or vessels which do not resist capture.

In some well-informed quarters the conference was discussed as likely to lead to important results with respect to the general European situation. While the President, it is believed, in

(Continued on Third Page.)

BALTIMORE BY CHESAPEAKE BAY.  
Side trip tickets Baltimore by water, also  
en route to Norfolk and the Carolinas. Low  
fare. Southern Railway, 907 E. Main Street.

OW SIDE TRIP FARES TO POINTS  
B or via Southern Rwy., and to Baltimore  
bring Confederate Reunion Tickets sold  
June 1-5, inc. Special sailing Baltimore  
Sat. Sunday, June 6th via historic York  
River and up beautiful Chesapeake Bay, in-  
dico 907 E. Main Street.

### Heaviest Fighting of War in Progress

Desperate Battles Continue to  
Rage Around Storm-Center  
of Przemyśl.

It is still in the eastern war theater—in the San region, around Przemyśl and in the vicinity of Stry—that the heaviest fighting of the war is in progress. Vienna claims victories for the Teutonic allies in all these sectors. Two additional fortifications north of Przemyśl are said to have been stormed by the Teutons, and in the Stry region attacks against the Russians are declared to be progressing.

The Russians took the offensive on the eastern bank of the San and in South Galicia, but in both regions, according to Vienna, met defeat with heavy casualties.

On the western line the British near Zonnebeke have taken at the point of the bayonet the Chateau Hooge, while the French, Paris asserts, have repulsed a counterattack and made new progress against the Germans southwest of Neuville St. Vaast. The allies also have thrown back German attacks in Champagne, and on the outskirts of the Le Petre, the French report.

In the fighting in the region around Carény, according to the French, the allies have taken 3,100 prisoners and buried the bodies of 2,600 German dead. The allied casualties in killed, wounded or missing is given as 3,200, two-thirds of whom are said to have been slightly wounded.

Despite the declaration of Rome that the Italian invasion of Austria is continuing with success, Vienna asserts that the Italian undertakings have been unavailing. The new enemy of the Teutonic allies, Vienna says, is expending great quantities of ammunition without doing material damage. An Italian attack on the coastal frontier is declared to have been repulsed with heavy losses.

The Italian fleet has sailed to the Austrian coast, seeking combat with Austrian warships, according to the Italian Ministry of Marine. The Austrians, however, were not sighted, and the Italian ships destroyed by bombardment a wireless station and an observation point in the Dalmatian Archipelago.

Another ship is declared to have been sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea. This is the Belgian trawler Deltab, the crew of which escaped.

### NO DANGER FOR DERNBURG

British, French and Russians Assure Him Safe Conduct.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The British and French and Russian embassies here have assured the State Department they will give safe conduct to Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, when he leaves the United States. It has been reported he will go to Norway some time this month.

A few weeks ago when Dr. Dernburg, as a climax to a series of speeches which aroused the resentment of the Washington government, justified the sinking of the Lusitania in a public address, there were broad intimations that through the German embassy he might be invited to leave the country. Soon afterward it was learned he had decided to go voluntarily.

### WILSON SOLEMNLY WARNS FACTIONAL MEXICAN LEADERS

They Must Compose Differences or Face Action by  
United States.

### POLICY OF WATCHFUL WAITING ABANDONED

President Prepared to Proceed  
"Within Very Short Time" to  
Save Mexico From Itself.

### INTENTIONS NOT DISCLOSED

His Statement Is Believed to Fore-  
cast Vigorous Steps to Re-  
store Peace.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In a statement to the American people to-day President Wilson served notice on the factional leaders of Mexico that unless within "a very short time" they unite to set up a government which the world can recognize, the United States "will be constrained to decide that means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people."

Signaling a change from the "watchful waiting" policy which has guided relations with Mexico for more than two years, the President's statement was regarded everywhere in official and diplomatic quarters as the notice of a new and vigorous policy to restore peace below the Rio Grande.

Everywhere it was interpreted as a warning that the patience of the United States is exhausted.

What steps the President is prepared to take if his warning goes unheeded is not disclosed in the statement. In high official quarters, nevertheless, no doubt existed that he is prepared to proceed.

### STATEMENT GOES TO MEXICAN LEADER

The statement, which goes to Carranza, Villa, Zapata and Garza, the principal leaders, not as a diplomatic note from the United States, but as a declaration of President Wilson's attitude expressed in a statement to the American people, is as follows:

"For more than two years revolutionary conditions have existed in Mexico. The purpose of the revolution was to rid Mexico of men who ignored the constitution of the republic and used their power in contempt of the right of its people; and with these purposes the people of the United States instinctively and generously sympathized. But the leaders of the revolution, in the very hour of their success, have disagreed and turned their arms against one another.

"All professing the same objects they are nevertheless unable or unwilling to co-operate. A central authority at Mexico City is no longer set up than it is undermined, and its authority denied by those who are expected to support it.

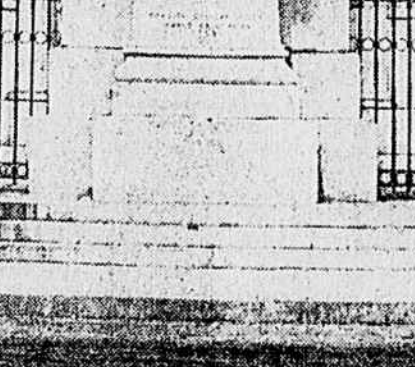
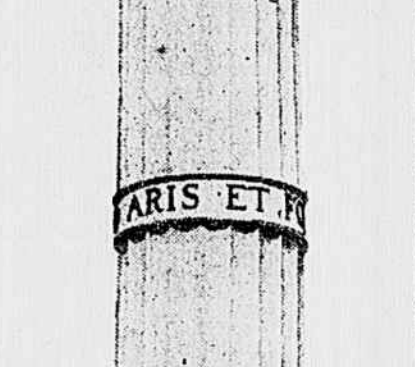
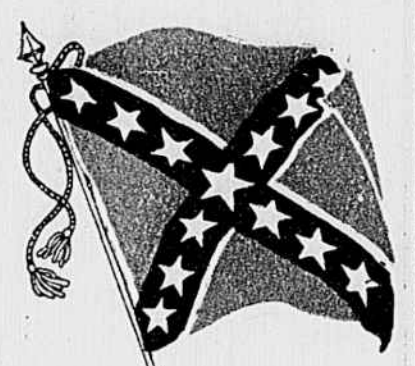
### NO NEARER SOLUTION OF TRAGIC TROUBLES

"Mexico is apparently no nearer a solution of her tragic troubles than she was when the revolution was first kindled. And she has been swept by civil war as if by fire. Her crops are destroyed, her fields lie unseeded, her work cattle are confiscated for the use of the armed factions, her people flee to the mountains to escape being drawn into unavailing bloodshed; and no man seems to see or lead the way to peace and settled order. There is no proper protection either for her own citizens

(Continued on Second Page.)

### FAIR WEATHER

Forecast of United States Weather  
Bureau at Washington, at midnight:  
Fair Thursday and Friday.



### GLORIOUS PAGEANT WILL BRING TO END GREATEST REUNION

Veterans and Youthful Sol-  
diers to Join in Two-  
Mile Parade.

### HOLIDAY THOUSANDS WILL SEE STIRRING SPECTACLE

Rain Alone Can Mar Crowning  
Event of Big Confederate  
Home-Coming.

### HOLD FLORAL PARADE TO-DAY

Corner-Stone Laying and Brilliant  
Ball to Share Final Day's  
Honors.

Eight years have passed since the Richmond of 1907 looked with awe and surging heartbeats upon the grand parade that concluded the memorable Confederate Reunion of that year. To-day this spectacle of spectacles will be staged again. The city, Confederate in every fiber of its being, will lay down its workaday tasks and line the two-mile path of honor to do homage to the old defenders once more within the gates of their old capital.

Not a whit downcast by the rain which descended incessantly yesterday, the guiding authorities of the twenty-fifth annual Confederate Reunion matured their plans for the event that will crown the greatest of all the five and twenty gatherings, proceeding on the assumption that the dawn will find the elements in harmony with the heart wish of the Southern nation that a bright sun shall to-day emblemize what Richmond and the South have fashioned.

### WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTS FAIR WEATHER

In their confident belief that the rain will give way to-day to a smiling sky, General J. Thompson Brown, chief marshal of the parade, and his staff of aides were supported by the prosaic bulletins posted last night by the United States Weather Bureau, predicting "Thursday fair."

And if the day dawns fair and the sun comes out, there will be unfolded along historic Franklin Street and its resplendent daughter, Monument Avenue, a procession of youth and age, of gray and gold, of beauty and plumed pageantry, the like of which the city will not look upon again in the present generation. Never again, perhaps, will time and circumstance combine to vouchsafe to Richmond the elements that will enter and give greatness to this day's pageant.

### GRAND PARADE WILL CROWN VETERANS' VISIT

As in 1907, so to-day, the grand parade will crown the veterans' visit to Confederacy's shrine. Eight years ago the old defenders were more numerous, and they marched with firmer step. To-day a bare 5,000 of the men who followed Lee and Jackson have found it possible to come to the reunion city. Those that have come are grayer and more halting. They are in Richmond to-day. Most of them will not be here again.

But if the onrushing generation gives sad thought to the vanishing race of warriors that kept the foe from Richmond in 1864 and 1865, the old warriors themselves, gaunt and grizzled and weather-beaten, in no way share the sadness. At Camp Stuart, where 5,000 of them sat down last night to a bountiful evening meal, and in a dozen hotel lobbies where the veterans entered into the festivities with a fine

(Continued on Second Page.)

### Report All Snug at Camp Stuart

Additional Blankets Sent Out  
When Thermometer Drops.  
Inspect Arrangements.

"About 5,300 men in camp, and everybody snug as a bug in a rug," was the report from Camp Stuart last midnight.

Captain David A. Brown, chairman of the entertainment committee of the Confederate Reunion, supplied the additional information that there was no sickness in camp, save for the trivial complaints inevitable to old age and the feebleness of the few patriarchal survivors of the Confederate army, who had come to Richmond determined to enjoy at least one more reunion before crossing "over the river to rest beneath the shade of the trees."

This gratifying condition at Camp Stuart was brought about with no little difficulty, and only after some hours of anxiety and energetic hustling.

### WAGONS LOADED WITH BLANKETS SENT TO CAMP

Adjutant Frank Z. Brown, who was keeping a vigilant eye upon the thermometer and the effect of the atmospheric changes upon the colony of veterans, reported before dusk that many of the men would need more than one blanket for the night.

The response was prompt. Captain David A. Brown, with several members of his committee, started on a blanket foraging tour. They bought blankets, borrowed blankets and procured blankets in many mysterious ways. Long before "taps," blankets in wagonloads were moving from a dozen different points in the city to Camp Stuart.

### GOVERNOR AND MAYOR MAKE THOROUGH INSPECTION

Governor Henry C. Stuart and Mayor George A. Ainslie made an inspection of Camp Stuart yesterday morning to get first-hand information regarding the true conditions there. The reports they had heard were conflicting. They inspected the mess hall arrangements, the camp kitchens, the sanitary appointments, the sleeping quarters and every other department of the camp. They even went down the line and personally interviewed many of the veterans. They were accompanied on this tour of inspection by Colonel Robert K. Spiller, a retired officer of the United States Army, now a member of Governor Stuart's staff. Colonel Spiller was taken along for his expert knowledge. They prepared a statement after the inspection, pronouncing the arrangements all that could be reasonably expected or desired. The statement concluded:

"When Colonel Spiller left us at the Jefferson Hotel he stated that he had seen camp arrangements the world over, and that he considered these here to be first class in every respect. Captain D. A. Brown, in charge of the camp, assured us that there was nothing needed."

### DENOUNCED FOR ATTACKING GENERAL YOUNG BEHIND HIS BACK

"The proceedings are out of order," said General Harrison, his face ablaze with anger. "You are out of order, General Berry, in thus attacking a Confederate veteran behind his back."

"I will speak," uttered Berry; but his further words were drowned in the noise of the rebel cry. As the speaker put on his hat General J. H. Curry, of North Carolina, sprang to his feet and shouted: "I move that the man who would make such a charge be expelled from the association." His motion was never put. There was too much baffle and confusion for his motion to call for immediate heed. General Berry tried again to make himself heard, but when he met the shaking finger and the accusing eyes of General Harrison he left the stand and departed from the auditorium.

"I must invoke the authority invested in me," said the temporary commander-in-chief. "This must cease. We must have order. I call on all of you to help me restore this meeting to order. I have never seen such disorder before."

Music was finally invoked, and under its soothing influence the veterans returned to calm, and the business was continued.

### BIRMINGHAM CHOSEN FOR NEXT REUNION

Before this outbreak, coming as an anticlimax to a meeting which had been filled with all the fiery enthusiasm of Confederate soldiers, Birmingham, Ala., had been unanimously voted for as the convention city of 1916. The invitation was delivered by Congressman Thomas M. Hefflin, of Alabama, who reminded Richmond men of the appeals of William Jennings Bryan. When he finished, and the boys' band of Birmingham sounded the strains of "Dixie," the veterans were as wild as ever they had been at Chickamauga or the battle of Bull Run, wilder than they were when they followed Pickett on the bloody heights of Gettysburg. Hefflin held them in the hollow of his hand. When the vote was put, it was unanimous.

After the election of General Young to the position of commander-in-chief,

### VETERANS RESENT BITTER ATTACK ON GENERAL YOUNG

General Thomas F. Berry,  
of Oklahoma, Is Driven  
From Rostrum.

### YOUNG RE-ELECTED WITH ENTHUSIASM

Attempt to Revive Disproved  
Charges Meets General  
Disapprobation.

### BIRMINGHAM REUNION CITY

Hefflin's Speech Carries All Before It.  
Carr Heads Army of North-  
ern Virginia.

Attack yesterday afternoon before the convention of the United Confederate Veterans by General Thomas F. Berry, of Oklahoma, on the name and military reputation of General Bennett H. Young, lying at the point of death in a Cleveland hospital, brought unrelenting support to General Young, and so violent was the opprobrium heaped on the head of the incriminator that he was driven from the rostrum and practically forced from the hall.

General Young was re-elected commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans against the other nominee, General Felix H. Robertson, commander of the Texas Division, by a vote of 1,166 to 584. It was General Berry's violent words that helped turn the tide in favor of the sick commander.

### ATTEMPTS TO REVIVE OLD ATTACKS ON COMMANDER

As he began speaking and referring to a story that is old in the annals of the Confederacy, as he narrated again the tale of General Young's invasion from Canada of a New York town, the old soldiers caught the trend of his remarks, and Berry was literally shouted down. He was caught in the echo of his own violent outburst, and his voice was drowned in the uproar which followed.

"Stop him! Down with him!" the white-faced veterans cried. "I won't stop," General Berry yelled. "I'll tell you the truth if I have to shed my blood for it." General George P. Harrison, who has been presiding for General Young, attempted to regain order. But order then was as impossible as it was when the Tower of Babel was in its building.

"I'll tell you," shouted General Berry, "of Young's raid from Canada into St. Albans, N. Y." Berry, who was on the rostrum heard him. The auditorium broke into pandemonium, and General Harrison, laying down a heavy gavel time and time again, called to General Young's detractor that he was out of order.

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Side Trips to Entire South.  
Seaboard Air Line; four daily trains  
free rooming, Pullman and Pullman, \$29  
East Main Street.

HISTORIC ROUTE TO NORFOLK.  
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway  
Fast train for Norfolk-Leave Richmond  
6 A. M., 12 noon, 4 P. M. Special train 8  
P. M. June 5. Delightful sail across Hamp-  
ton Roads, scene of Merrimac-Monitor  
Naval Battle.